

THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

VOL. VII.

GLOBE, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1884.

NO. 4.

THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

Published every Saturday morning at
Globe, Gila County, Arizona.

A. H. HACKNEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year.....\$4 00
Six Months.....2 00
Three Months.....1 50

Advertising Rates made known on application.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Territorial.
Governor—F. A. Frick, Prescott.
Secretary—J. W. Van Arman, Prescott.
Treasurer—Thomas A. Butler, Prescott.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. B. Horton, Tucson.
Auditor—E. P. Clark, Prescott.
Supreme Court—Sumner Howard, Chief Justice, Phoenix; Daniel H. Finney, Associate Justice, Phoenix; W. E. Fitzgerald, Associate Justice, Tucson.
U. S. District Attorney—J. A. Zabriskie, Tucson.
U. S. Marshal—Leon S. Tidball, Prescott.
Surveyor General—Royal A. Johnson, Tucson.
U. S. Internal Revenue Collector—Thos. Cordia, Tucson.
Delegates to Congress—O. H. Oury, Florence.
Judges of First Judicial District—W. S. Fitzgerald, Judge of Second Judicial District—Daniel H. Finney, Phoenix.
Judges of Third Judicial District—C. G. W. French, Prescott.

Gila County.
Judge of District Court—Daniel H. Finney.
Clerk of District Court—H. M. Snapp.
Judge of Probate—R. L. Long.
Sheriff—Benjamin F. Pascoe.
Under Sheriff—Thomas A. Pascoe.
Coroners—Dr. E. C. Thacher, F. Howell.
District Attorney—J. D. McCabe.
Recorder—P. H. Miller.
Superior—F. W. Westmeyer, Charles A. Fisk, P. C. Robertson.
Clerk of Board of Supervisors—George W. Sterritt.
County Treasurer—D. B. Lacey.
Public Administrator—Homer W. Fiske.

POST OFFICE TIME TABLE.
Office open on week days, from 7:30 a. m. until 7:30 p. m.
Sundays—From 8 a. m. until 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. until 2 p. m.
All mail closes at 1 p. m.
W. E. SPENCE, Postmaster.

Distance from Globe to the railroad at Wilcox, over Wood's and Norton & Stewart's lines (route for Eastern passengers).....123 miles.
From Globe to Casa Grande, crossing the Devil's Canyon, and touching at Pinal and Florence.....90 miles.
From Globe to Casa Grande via Pinal.....90 miles.
Traveling distance via Globe.....200 miles.
Latitude 33 degrees, 26 minutes, longitude 110 degrees, 45 minutes.
Highest maximum temperature, July 11th.....110 deg.
Lowest minimum temperature, Jan. 10th.....16 deg.
Mean temperature.....65 deg.
Rainfall for 1883.....15.52-100
Prevailing direction of wind.....Southwest.
An observation extending over several years, discloses the remarkable fact, that there has not been a day without more or less sunshine.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. T. S. HENDRIX,
Resident Dentist.
Office—Pascoe House, - GLOBE, A. T.

GEO. P. JOHNSTON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office—Pioneer Drug Store, Globe.
City and County calls will receive immediate attention.

W. H. COOK, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE at Hitchcock's Drug Store, Globe, Arizona. Office hours: 10 to 12 a. m., and 5 to 4 p. m.

Doctor Wm. HARVEY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
FLORENCE, ARIZONA. dec 6

E. O. KENNEDY,
Assayer,
Globe,.....Arizona.

WM. GRAVES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public.
Broad Street, Globe, Arizona.

OSCAR M. BROWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gila County.
Office opposite the BELT office.

G. H. OURY,
Attorney at Law,
Florence, Arizona.

A. C. BAKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

Will practice in all Courts of the Territory and United States Supreme Court.

CALVIN S. FARQUAR,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

GLOBE,.....ARIZONA.

J. L. BACHELDER,
Contractor and Builder,
GLOBE, A. T.

A. G. PENDLETON,
Civil Engineer
SURVEYOR and

U. S. Deputy

Mineral Surveyor.

Office at residence on Pine Street, Globe, Arizona.

At residence on Pine Street, Globe, Arizona.

Wm. Zimmerman,

UPHOLSTERER &
CABINET MAKER.

GLOBE - ARIZONA.

HAS ON HAND and is constantly receiving a full supply of the best and latest style of furniture and cabinet ware; also

READY MADE COFFINS

of elegant design and undertakers' goods of every description which are for sale at lowest figures.

June 2-1y

SOMERVILLE'S BAKERY,

BROAD ST. - - - - - GLOBE.

Opposite

Photograph Gallery.

Bread, Pies, Cakes,
Butter, Eggs and Fresh Candies,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Bread delivered to all parts of the town.

BEDS, 25 and 50 cents.

New Chop House,

RESTAURANT and BAKERY,

Opposite west end of Depot,

CASA GRANDE, A. T.

Open all Night.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies.

LUNCIES

Put up for Travellers.

Feb 17-18 C. L. BANCROFT, Proprietor.

The Pioneer

SAW MILL,

Is prepared to enter into

CONTRACTS,

To furnish

Clear Pine,

And

MILL TIMBERS,

At rates that

Defy Competition.

Orders left at Eaton & Bailey's Store,

Globe, A. T. J. H. EATON.

June 16-17

DR. SPINNEY,

NO. 11, KEARNEY STREET.

Treats Special & Chronic Diseases

YOUNG MEN

Who may be suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretion, will do well to avail themselves of this greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity.

Dr. Spinney will guarantee to forfeit \$500 for every case of seminal weakness which he undertakes and fails to cure.

Middle-Aged Men.

There are many at the ages of thirty to sixty years who are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for.

On examining the urinary deposits aropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin, milky hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. Dr. S. will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

Office hours—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sundays from 10 to 11 a. m. Consultation free. Thorough examination and advice \$5.

Call on or address,

DR. SPINNEY & CO.

11 Kearney St., San Francisco, Cal.

dec 13-15

For Sale.

The ranch generally known as Holme's

W. H. For particulars apply at the BELT

Office.

sept 23-11

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alums or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall-st., N. Y.

may 10-15

Fisk, Walbridge & Co

BANKERS,

GLOBE - - - - - ARIZONA.

CORRESPONDENTS:

New York.....National Shoe and Leather Bank

San Francisco.....Bank of California

Tucson.....Safford, Hudson & Co.

In connection with its banking business, the above firm is prepared to examine and report with care and reliability upon mining properties.

Feb 17-18

PASCOE HOUSE,

Main Street, - - - - - Globe, Arizona.

LODGING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MRS. J. H. HYNDMAN

and MISS MAGGIE CAMPBELL.

Hot and Cold Baths.

Lodging, per night..... 50 Cents

— - - - -

Pascoe's

Restaurant,

Next door to Globe Mercantile Company,

Globe, - - - - - Arizona.

— - - - -

The long felt want of a first-class restaurant has at last been supplied.

Meals first-class at all hours, and served by prompt and attentive waiters.

J. H. PASCOE, Proprietor.

dec 20-17

PIONEER

DRUG STORE,

Globe, - - - - - Arizona.

Dealer in pure Chemicals, Drugs

and Assay Material.

Wholesale and Retail.

Keeps constant on hand a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods, Toilet articles, Stationery, Cigars, Paints, Oils and Liquors for Medical use.

Prescriptions prepared with great care at reasonable prices.—mar 22-17

— - - - -

THE

Mining Stock Register

AND

JOURNAL OF FINANCE

Gives the value and correct ratings of over

8,000 MINING COMPANIES

AND THE

Latest Mining Information,

Including Dividends, Assessments, Lowest and Highest Stock Sales

for each week, up to within 24 hours of publication, &c.

For Sale by all Newsdealers.

SUBSCRIPTION, - - - \$6 PER YEAR.

SINGLE COPY, 15 CENTS.

Special detailed reports upon any Mine furnished. See paper for terms.

ADDRESS:

The Financial and

Mining Publishing Company.

287 Broadway,

New York City.

P. O. Box 782.

Jan 27-30

A GREAT STOCK COUNTRY.

Arizona as a Stock Growing Country Compared with Colorado, Montana and Wyoming.

Owing to frequent applications for the following which appeared in our March 8th number, and to meet a present Kansas order for same we are induced to reproduce it. The hard winter North, and loss of stock in consequence of heavy snows and pinching cold has caused inquiry of stock men there in regard to ranges South where winters are less rigorous and feed is not covered by snow.

There exists some diversity of opinion among stock men, as to the relative merits of the northern and southern territories for stock growing. The advocates of the north boast of the extensive ranges, and fine streams in Wyoming, Montana and Colorado, and produce an array of names of men who have amassed fortunes from cattle or sheep, in their favored section.

They assert that the ranges and water supply of Arizona are too limited to admit of her live stock interests ever attaining large proportions, and that stock, particularly cattle, is more subject to disease in our warm climate, than in the cooler territories of the north. With persons unfamiliar with Arizona, these assertions are strengthened and promulgated by men who have lived for a time within our territory. Engaged in mining or some other pursuit, which precluded their making any extended examination of the country around them, they have, in all likelihood, never been twenty miles away from the mine or village where their business was located. They knew nothing about the stock business, and had no incentive to learn, and yet they have been ready to assert, without hesitation, that Arizona is a poor stock country.

A case in point has just come to our notice where some eastern parties, anxious to embark in the cattle business, sought information about Arizona from a gentleman who had been a resident of our country and territory for several years, in charge of a large mining property. We know that the gentleman in question has comparatively little knowledge of stock growing, and had never inspected the ranges in this country even. Yet he doubtless thought himself competent to give an opinion, and told his interrogators that good ranges were few, and the water supply very limited, and that in order to secure a desirable range they would be obliged to buy the land. After so discouraging a report, these would-be cattle kings naturally abandoned all thought of locating in Arizona, and an "expert," as they termed him, having reported favorably on Montana, they decided to embark in the cattle business there where, they say, "we can get good ranges, with an abundance of water, free."

In determining the advantages which a country possesses for stock growing, the following important points must be considered, viz: Extent and quality of ranges, the water supply, the climate and facilities for reaching a market.

In the extent and quality of her grazing lands, Arizona challenges comparison with any state or territory in this country. Sixty thousand square miles, or more than one half of her entire area, are adapted to grazing, and the grasses (black and white gramma, bunch, buffalo, mesquite and alfalfa) which cover mesa, valley and foothill are unsurpassed for their nutritious and fattening qualities. At no season of the year can poor cattle be found on our ranges, and some of the fattest beaver we have ever seen, just off the range, were killed in Globe recently.

A liberal water supply is one of the chief requisites of a stock producing country, the assumed scarcity of which has been made a strong argument against Arizona.

The Gila, Salt, San Pedro, San Francisco, Colorado, Little Colorado, Verde, Bill Williams Fork, Santa Cruz, Blue, White, Black and New rivers, and Eagle, Bonito, Tonto, Arivapai, Cienega, Hassayampa, Cave and Camp creeks, many other smaller streams, numerous springs, and artesian wells and windmills, furnish Arizona a water supply. The ranges thus watered are of vast extent, and capable of sustaining millions of cattle, horses and sheep. The sinking of artesian wells and introduction of windmills has proved a successful experiment, and by these means hundreds of thousands of acres will eventually be made available for grazing, which at present are not being utilized.

The climate of Arizona is unsurpassed and peculiarly suited to pastoral pursuits. Excepting in that portion of the territory known as the Colorado plateau, and on a few high mountain ranges and table lands, the

winters are mild and delightful; no snows cover the ranges as in Colorado and other parts of the north, and there are no sudden changes of temperature, nor blizzards such as the stock raiser of the north has to contend with. A recent dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, speaking of the fatality among cattle in Colorado says: "The cattle are dying of thirst, the water all frozen, and the buffalo grass is encrusted with ice and sleet so they can not eat it. Dead cattle are lying all over the country. One gentleman who had 20,000 cattle in Colorado expects to lose half of them."

In Montana and Wyoming too the snow fall is heavy, the cold often intense, and the variations of temperature very wide and sudden, causing great suffering among the herds, and much personal discomfort to the stock man. We give a few markings of the thermometer at Forts Custer and Assiniboine, Montana, as reported by the U. S. signal service, and temperatures here for the same dates. At Fort Custer, Mont., January 4th the thermometer registered 11 below zero, and at Fort Assiniboine 17 below zero, with light snow at both places, and more snow on the following day. On Jan. 8th the thermometer markings at the above places were respectively 42 and 38 degrees above zero, thus showing variations of 53 and 55 degrees in four days. At Globe, Arizona, Jan. 4th, the minimum temperature was 28 degrees above zero; Jan. 8th, 33, and the lowest for the winter was 20 degrees above zero. Although the altitude of Globe is 3600 feet, yet no snow has fallen here this winter.

Knowing these facts, can any sane man dispute the superiority of Arizona's climate over that of Colorado or Montana? The person who claims that cattle are more liable to disease in our territory because of the warm climate, asserts that which can not be proven. Epidemic diseases among stock are almost unknown in Arizona, and the loss from this source is so small that it is not worth considering. In our mild and equable climate stock of all kinds is healthier, requires less food to keep in good condition, and increases more rapidly than in any other part of the United States and territories. Arizona possesses superior shipping facilities, crossed as it is by two trunk line railroads, which afford rapid transportation for our beef cattle to the markets of the east and west. As yet, very few beaver are shipped out of the territory, the home demand being sufficient to take almost all the surplus. Can any intelligent man, with these facts before him, hesitate between the northern territories and Arizona, in choosing a country in which to engage in stock raising?

A TOUGH SNAKE STORY.

Judge M— says that many years ago, when starting out to seek his fortune for himself, he went to the southwestern part of Texas. Riding one hot August afternoon along a cart-road cut for many miles through the chaparral, his pony stopped with such suddenness that he was nearly thrown forward over the animal's head. Said he, in further description, "I got off and looked about to see what the trouble was, and soon found about a rod ahead a huge rattlesnake asleep across the roadway, his head down the slope on one side, and his tail in the gutter on the other. I tried to make the pony jump the snake, but he wouldn't budge. There wasn't stone or stick big enough to handle in sight, and I had no fire-arms. I was in a pickle, but I couldn't go back, and didn't like to stay where I was. However, while considering the situation, I saw ahead on the further side of the rattle a sapling—such as is used to bind hay upon a rick. Hitching my pony to the brush, I stepped back so as to get a good start, took a running jump, leaped over the snake, ran to the sapling, grabbed it with both hands, ran, swinging it over my head, back to his slumbering snafish, and whacked him right across the neck, breaking it at once—when, hang me if I didn't discover that my sapling was the snake's mate, and the same blow killed it also!"—Harper's Monthly.

A gentleman in Richmond, Virginia, had a servant named Joe. One morning he lay in bed till nine o'clock, but no Joe and no fire. The impossibility of shaving with water thirty degrees below freezing-point brought imprecations on the tardy domestic's head, when the dozed, and Aunt Polly leisurely began to light the fire. "Where in thunder" (the historian is nothing if he is not accurate) "is that son of yours? I've been waiting for him two blessed hours."

"Now, Marse Tray, you must 'cuse Joe," said his mother, in her most conciliatory tones. "You really must 'cuse Joe dis mornin'—Joe's dead."—Harper's Monthly.

PRETTY GIRL AND HAMMER.

(From the New York Times.)

A very pretty girl, attired in a long seal dolman and carrying an alligator-bag, with initials in silver on the outside, stood at Vesey street and Broadway yesterday afternoon waiting for a Sixth avenue car. A youth of about 21 or 22 years was also awaiting the car, and he occasionally glanced at the pretty girl, who turned indignantly away from him. When the car stopped the youth stood at the back step to assist the maiden to enter, but she wheeled about when she noticed his gallant attention, and went in by the front door. The youth smiled languidly, entered the car, and sat down opposite the pretty girl, at the front window, whereupon she angrily turned and looked out at the horses.

The conductor observed the pantomime, and regarded the youth with a scowl. When he began to collect fares at the front end, the young lady got out her purse, while the youth was feeling in his pockets, and paid her transportation fee. The youth handed the conductor a dime, without noticing that the pretty girl had paid, and said, "Two." The conductor handed him back five cents, with an ugly glance, and the girl looked harder at the horses than ever, whereat the youth smiled with a great deal of amusement. An old gentleman got into the car and sat down near the girl, and the conductor kept his eyes upon the youth. Other passengers entered and a policeman stood on the platform with the conductor.

Presently the old gentleman noticed that the youth kept his eyes upon the pretty girl, and smiled whenever she dared to turn her glance away from the window, and that her eyes fairly blazed with anger as she turned from him. The conductor spoke to the policeman, and policeman, conductor, old gentleman and all the rest of the passengers began to glare at the youth. The old gentleman was the first to interfere.

"What do you mean, sir," he said, "by annoying the young lady in that outrageous manner?"

The youth stopped smiling and said softly: "If it isn't too much trouble, I'd be very much obliged if you'd mind your own business."

"You young puppy!" roared the old gentleman. "I'll see to you! I'll see to you! I'll see if young ladies are to be publicly insulted by such ruffians as you are! I'll make an example of you!"

"Oh, don't; please don't do anything!" said the pretty girl, imploringly. "Please don't make a scene!"

"My dear young lady," said the old gentleman, gallantly, "you shall not be embarrassed, I assure you, but I have daughters myself, and it is a duty I owe to the public to make an example of this scamp. Conductor!"

The conductor advanced very willingly into the car, followed by the policeman, and all the passengers gazed at the youth, who only smiled more broadly than ever.

"Put this little puppy off the car," said the old gentleman to the conductor.

The conductor rang the bell, and said to the youth: "Come, now! git off the kyar!"

"What for?" asked the youth.

"For mashin'," replied the conductor. "Come, now! start, or I'll trow yer off!"

"If you touch me," said the youth very quietly, "I'll break your thick head."

The policeman had been anxiously awaiting his chance.

"Well you won't break my head," he remarked, taking out his club, and elbowing the conductor, the old gentleman, and the excited passengers aside, while a crowd collected in the street and looked in the car-window.

"Stop, stop," screamed the pretty girl, throwing herself between the youth and the officer. "Ah, please, please don't hurt him. He's my brother!"

"What!" shouted the policeman in a tone of intense disgust.

"What!" echoed the conductor, the old gentleman, the driver and the rest of the passengers.

"Yes, she's my sister," asserted the youth, seating himself beside her. "And you're all a pack of infernal idiots," he added.

"I don't believe it," the old gentleman said after a breathless pause. "What were you treating each other in that manner for if you are brother and sister?"

"She's a little mad because I wouldn't take her to the circus this afternoon, that's all," replied the youth.

"And I'm—I'm awfully ashamed of it, too," said the pretty girl, beginning to cry. "And I think you're an awful stupid old thing to make such a fuss," she added, passionately, to the old gentleman.

"Perhaps," suggested the youth to the

conductor, who, with the policeman, still gazed speechlessly upon them, "perhaps, as you've stopped about a dozen cars behind you, if you should ring that bell and start the procession, the funeral may get up to Eleventh street in the course of the afternoon."

The conductor, utterly crushed, rang the bell. The policeman looked foolish. The old gentleman seemed hopelessly cast down, and the other passengers have not ceased yet to congratulate themselves that they did not get an opportunity to take part in the controversy.

AN EXPOSE NOT CREDITABLE TO THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

(From the Florence Enterprise.)

As we predicted, the U. S. grand jury failed to find an indictment against Mr. W. H. Sutherland. He was charged with violating the U. S. law by advertising that he was carrying U. S. mail when he had not been employed to perform such service. The only evidence against him was the fact that he had printed some posters, containing such an advertisement, and that four of them had been stolen, by some unknown party, and sent to the Tucson postmaster, accompanied by a request to post them up. The simple act of printing the posters or having them printed is no offense under the law. They